

OVERLAND CHINA MAIL
(PUBLISHED EVERY
MAIL DAY)
Contains the Weekly News
of Hongkong and the
Far East.
Price (including Postage) to any
part of the world \$13.
per annum.

The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

AGENTS
Under the name of "The China Mail"
and "Overland China Mail"
may be made in our name
the following ports:-
Canton, Peking, & Co.
Hongkong, Shanghai & Co.
Shanghai, Peking & Co.
Yokohama, Peking & Co.
Manila, A.S. Watson & Co.

No. 16,490. 號七十月三年六十百九千壹美 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1916. 辰丙戌歲年五國民華中 PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
Wine & Spirit Merchants
ESTABLISHED 74 YEARS
Agents for:-
W. & A. GILBEY'S
WINE & SPIRITS.
JOHN DEWAR & SON'S
SCOTCH WHISKY.
JOHN JEFFREY & CO.'S
PILSENER BEER.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.
Corps Order by Lieut.-Col. A. Chapman, V.D.

JOINED.
Private R. A. Wilkinson joined the Corps on 16.3.16, is allotted Corps No. 1983 and is posted to Scout Company (No. 4, Section).

TRANSFER.
Gunner H. Ralph from No. 1 Section Artillery, H. K. Police Reserve (Mounted) to No. 14, 3.16.

Subsidiary Practice at Stonecutters on Sunday, 19th inst. Parade at Blake River at 8.30 a.m. Uniform—Khaki drill tunic and shorts, puttees, coat and cap.
Drill, all members, at Belcher's, 7.30 a.m. on Monday 20th, Tuesday 21st, Thursday 23rd and Friday 24th inst. Full charge Practice on Sunday, 20th inst. Parade at Belcher's at 9 a.m. sharp. Uniform as above.

FIELD OPERATIONS.
Field Operations will take place on 25th inst. Details will be notified later.
PARADES.
Parades for Saturday, 18th inst.
7.30 a.m. Members of Signalling Section and the Signallers, as detailed in Signalling Section order dated 8.12.15—Morse flag and Heliograph practice at Headquarters.
2.30 p.m. Ministry (Part II only) at King's Park Range, as detailed in Corps order No. 4 dated 13.3.16.

PARADES NEXT WEEK.
March 20th 7.30 p.m. No. 2 Sec. Scouts Co. M. G. instruction at Headquarters.
March 21st 5.15 p.m. Centre Sec. M. G. Co. M. G. instruction at Headquarters.
March 22nd 4.00 p.m. No. 1 Sec. Scouts Co. M. G. instruction at Headquarters.
March 23rd 5.15 p.m. No. 4 Sec. Scouts Co. M. G. instruction at Headquarters.
March 24th 6.15 p.m. No. 3 Sec. Scouts Co. M. G. instruction at Headquarters.
Remainder the same as this week.

DEPART.
On duty to night, Right Section M.G. Company.
On duty to-morrow night, No. 2 Section Artillery.
On duty 12th inst. Scouts Company.
Orderly Officer, Lieut. C. Smi. h.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE
ORCHESTRA—URGENT ORDER.
All members of the Police Reserve Orchestra will attend at the City Hall at 4.15 p.m. sharp on Saturday afternoon, March 18th, and play during the Tea to be given there by Lady May and the ladies of Hongkong to the crews of H.M. Ships now in port.
DRILL—URGENT ORDER OF COMPETING.
Teams will parade punctually at the times mentioned below (Platoon Numbers in brackets):-
2.50 p.m. No. 3 Co. (2)
3.00 p.m. No. 2 Co. (1)
3.10 p.m. No. 2 Co. (2)
3.20 p.m. No. 2 Co. (3)
3.30 p.m. No. 2 Co. (4)
3.40 p.m. No. 1 Co. (1)
3.50 p.m. No. 1 Co. (2)
4.00 p.m. No. 3 Co. (1)
4.10 p.m. No. 1 Co. (3)
4.20 p.m. No. 3 Co. (4)
4.30 p.m. No. 1 Co. (2)
4.40 p.m. No. 3 Co. (2)

Uniform with caps and Coys. Team Commanders wear Helmets and Spikes.
MOUNTED PATROLS.
Monday, March 20th.—The following members will report in uniform (Caps without Covers) to the Riding Master at 5.30 p.m. sharp—Sergeant Major Boylance, Troopers, Scull, Grimble, Fernandez, Maxwell, Kew, Alves, Chan Mak Hung, Gidding and Cartwright.
Orderly Trooper for week ending Saturday, March 25th.—Trooper Kew.
On and from Monday, March 20th, all members of whatever rank and whether riding their own ponies or not, will enter in the Patrol Book (which will be kept in the Police Reserve Stables) the following particulars—Pony, ridden, Time, Out and in, Stables, District, and whether Failure to enter up this record will be treated as a default.
ORCHESTRA—PRACTICE.
Monday, March 20th.—Practice at 6.00 p.m.
(Sgd.) F. C. JENKIN.
D.S.P. (Reserve).

If you have lost your appetite, one of the big variety of dainties at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

BUSINESS NOTICES.
STEAM OR MOTOR VESSELS
6,000 Tons, 3,000 Horse Power now Built.
Steel Buildings Work of Every Description.
Castings Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.
Prompt Attention and Shipment to Destinations.
W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd.
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.
KOWLOON BAY.

**THORNE'S
OLD VAT
NO. 4
SCOTCH WHISKY.**
THIS VAT WAS STARTED BY THE LATE ROBERT
THORNE OF GREENOCK AND HAS BEEN
SOLD AS NO. 4 SINCE 1831.
SOLE AGENTS:
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
Telephone No. 616.

**LA "GIRALDA"
MANILA CIGARS.**
Excellentes in boxes of 25 \$4.50
Imperiales " " " 25 3.25
Especiales La Giralda " " " 25 3.00
Perfectos " " " 25 2.75
Perlas " " " 25 1.90
Estrellas " " " 50 4.50
Reina Victoria " " " 100 8.00
SOLE AGENTS:
HONGKONG CIGAR STORE.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.
Established 1893
MANUFACTURERS OF
PURE Manila ROPE
STRAND 3" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE.
CABLE LAD 5" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE.
3 STRAND 3" to 10" CIRCUMFERENCE.
Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.
Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to
Shewan Tomes & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong, April 11, 1912

"MUMEYA"
"While-you-wait" Photography.
JUST ARRIVED FROM JAPAN A FULLY QUALIFIED ARTIST WITH
APPARATUS AND MATERIALS WHICH CAN FINISH
IN AN HOUR.
PRICE 2.00 per 3 pcs. on Post Cards.
No. 8 A Queen's Road Central.
TEL: No. 254.

BUSINESS NOTICES.
**THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD AND
ENGINEERING CO. OF
HONGKONG, LTD.**
TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.
SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, FOUNDRY,
MASTERS, BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL,
ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.
WELDING AND CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE
AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.
Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway
Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.
GRAVING DOCK 737 x 88 x 34 ft
Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.
THREE PATENT SHIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement,
providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.
100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES
throughout the Sheds ranging up to 100 Tons.
50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Ropes, etc.
AGENTS FOR:-
JOHN I. THORNTON & CO., LTD.
PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 1-1/2 to 150 H.P.
As supplied to the British Admiralty and War Office.
MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUNBOATS,
LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS & PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY
DESCRIPTION.
MOTOR PUMPING & LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, etc.
Dockyard Manager can be seen between the hours of 11 a.m. and 12 noon at the
Town Office.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN AGENTS.
Telegraphic Address: TAIKODOCK. Telephone No. 112.

VICTORIA THEATRE
To-night! To-night!! To-night!!!
AND THREE NIGHTS ONLY
TOM MELBOURNE'S COMEDY CO.
IN
"THE BROKEN MIRROR"
THE LONDON HIPPODROME SUCCESS.
A NEW MUSICAL COMEDY
"GOOD BYE FOR EVER"
ALSO
"THE THREE DELOYES"
COMEDY FIRE JUGGLERS.
Monday, March 20th. One Night Only.
"THE PASSING SHOW" and "THE BACHELOR'S DREAM"
Tuesday, March 21st.
"KEEP SMILING" and "THE SENTRY BOX"

THE HONGKONG HOTEL
AND
GRILL ROOM
J. H. TAGGART,
MANAGER.

PEAK HOTEL.
ADMIRABLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP,
Adjoining the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.
A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY, RESIDENTIAL AND TOURISTS' HOTEL.
Telephones in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies' Rooms.
Roof Garden.
Terms—From \$5 per day Max.
Telegraph Add: "Peakful."
P. O. PEUSTER,
Manager.

KING EDWARD HOTEL
Central Location.
All Electric Trains Pass Entrance.
Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighning.
European Baths and Sanitary Fixtures.
Hot and Cold Water System throughout.
Best of Food and Service.
Telephone 373.
Telegraphic Address: "Victoria."
WITCHELL,
Manager.

SIEN TING.
Surgeon-Dentist.
No. 14, VICTORIA STREET.
TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Consultation.

PATELL & CO.
Importers-Exporters
AND
Commission Agents
HONGKONG.
Branches:-
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.
BOMBAY, INDIA.
China:-
HANKOW,
SHANGHAI,
CANTON.

BUSINESS NOTICES.
GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.
Portland Cement
In Casks of 375 lbs. net.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.
Shewan, Tomes & Co.
GENERAL MANAGERS.

**HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO &
WEST RIVER STEAMERS**
JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.
HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG.
FRIDAY, 17th MARCH.
8 A.M. "KINSHAN" 8 A.M. "FATHAN"
10 P.M. "FATHAN" 4.30 P.M. "HONAM"
SATURDAY, 18th MARCH.
8 A.M. "HONAM" 8 A.M. "KINSHAN"
10 P.M. "KINSHAN" 4.30 P.M. "FATHAN"
Single Fare by Night Steamer \$6.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer) 10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer 4.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer 8.00

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.
S.S. "TAI SHAN" Tons 2076 | S.S. "SUI TAI" Tons 1851.
HONGKONG TO MACAO.
Week days at 8 A.M. and 2 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf
Sundays at 9 A.M. and 1 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
MACAO TO HONGKONG.
Week days at 7.30 A.M. and 2 P.M. Sundays at 7.30 A.M. and 3 P.M.
EXCURSION TO MACAO.
SUNDAY, 19th MARCH.
The Company's Steamship "TAISHAN"
will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9
and return from Macao at 3 P.M.
N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at
7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street
Wharf.
CANTON-MACAO LINE.
S.S. "SUI AN."
Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 P.M.
Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 P.M.
JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.,
AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.
S.S. "SUI NAM" 588 Tons, and S.S. "NAN TING" 469 Tons.
One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday
and Friday, at about 8 A.M. and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the
same days at 8.30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to
Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers "LINTAY" and
"BANUL". These vessels have superior Cabin accommodations and are lighted
throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.
Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the
HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO. LTD.
HOTEL MANSIONS (First Floor),
Opposite the Blake Pier.

ALEXANDRA CAFE.
We Serve the Best Tiffin or Dinner in Hongkong
for \$1.00.
Roast Ready for the Table Hot or Cold Roast Turkey, Geese, Pheasants,
Sirloin of Beef, Saddle of Mutton &c., Pork Sausages (own make) Game Pies
Pork Pies, Plum Puddings, Minced Meat, Minced Pies.

Bournville
The "COCOA de Luxe"
HIGHEST GRADE
BRITISH MADE
Cadbury's Bournville COCOA represents the
highest grade of fine cocoa at present on
the market; it is fully maintained its high reputation
for food value and delicious flavor, and
is second to none in any respect whatsoever.
Medical Magazine, March, 1912
**CADBURY'S
CHOCOLATES**
In Tins and Fancy Boxes
Specially Packed for Export
FROM "THE FACTORY IN A GARDEN" BOURNVILLE, ENGLAND.
Hongkong, Dec. 11, 1910.

INTIMATIONS

G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.,
WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

YOUR EYES
SHOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED.
At the first symptom of eye strain you should consult us. We test eyes scientifically and fit glasses to individual requirements.

THE KWONG HIP LONG CO., LTD.
(NOW RECONSTRUCTED):

be necessary to develop all the resources of the Empire to increase the nation's productive capacity, but it will call for good will between Capital and Labour, if the best results are to be attained.

It was curious to note, by the way, the similarity in the methods of Mr Neville Chamberlain, on the platform, and his distinguished father, the late Mr Joseph Chamberlain. Mr Austen Chamberlain is more like his father in appearance, but Mr Neville Chamberlain's voice and mannerisms are closer to those of the Colonial Secretary who achieved so much for the Empire.

THE LITTLE STATES.

Here is a statement that I totally disagree

ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS AND IRON FOUNDRY. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have over thirty years' experience. We own two Shipyards and can accommodate any order of 500 tons long.

Town Office 43, CONVENT ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG. Telephone No. 458.
Shipyards: Sai Sai Pk., Kowloon, HONGKONG. Telephone No. 89.
Estimates furnished on application.

WONG PING WA, Manager.

Hongkong, April 1, 1912.


correspondent, who is usually singularly well informed, so I give it as indicative of the cross currents that have been set in motion by this European upheaval, concluding it to be my duty not to confine my communications merely to my own predictions. This correspondent writes as follows:—“If it were possible to state the name of the eminent politician whose views are given in the following sentence, a gratifying sensation would be created, but I am only permitted to press them on for publication under pledge of strictly preserving the identity of the holder of these distinctly expressed views.”

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

is made from Wheat, Barley and Milk and is therefore rich in muscle and bone-making qualities, and is the ideal Food-Drink for the East. It helps nature to restore lowered vitality and is invaluable in the case of the convalescent.

Order Horlick's from your Stores and judge its recuperative powers for yourself — no cooking—add water only.

Of all Chemists' and Stores
in 3 sizes, 1/6, 2/6 & 11/-
(in England).



* "The age of humbug and of blundering is never over, but civilization is preparing for one of its biggest gauds after the war. The first cardinal principle of the Peace Congress--on the inevitable assumption of the allies' winning will be the reduction of the size of the world. This is inevitable folly, hand some, quixotic folly if you like, but a policy flying smack into the face of fact. For the one big fact is that shown by the war is that little States can protect themselves, and are not effectively protected by big ones. Where are the scenes of devastation? Only countries which were too small to be taken from hostile occupation--namely, France, Belgium, Italy, Serbia, Poland.

"It is Belgium, it is Serbia, it is Poland (which is a separate State in feeling), it is Montenegro, and to-morrow it may be Greece whose fields are now with the blood of heroes. One after another they have been the site of dire devastation, and the only way for them to get out of their present predicament is to be taken over by the most probably concerned. With tin Baven's war is the good of setting them up again--Reparation, compensation, by all means, to the individuals and to the municipalities, but let these small lands come under the protection of big neighbours. We know that the big neighbours will not let the future practicality wipe out all the small States except as subordinates in the Teutonic Federation."

PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION 1876

JOHN OAKLEY & SONS

WELLINGTON EMERY & BLACKHEAD MILLS LONDON

EMERY

EMERY	GLASS	BLACK
CLOTH	PAPER	LEAD

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

"The thoroughness of the Germans has been the great lesson of the war. Why should we not take a lesson from their foresight, and make the most of the opportunities which the collapse of the little States is over in these times of huge armaments, still more in the generations to come, when war will be made not only in the air but by the use of invisible poisonous gases? The one prospect of the future is the formation of a huge coheive State—whether republican or monarchial—will depend only of internal conditions. But the tiny State of to-morrow is simply an incentive to compulsory coheision. The cry of the future is for a new order, crying in the wilderness. It is rank materialism, and seems based on the same fatalistic theory as German philosophy, that the mechanical might is the most powerful. The only force that the world is capable of is the force of the soul. The sweeping away of the old order is a sad, contradictory to the sworn pledges of England and France, and renders futile the heroic sacrifice of Belgium." So I think it will be found that more powerful influences are at work than the mere desire for liberation and the usual heroic States will be restored from their ashes in new glory.

JOHN OAKLEY & SONS, LIMITED, "WELLINGTON MILL," LONDON.

The Man Who Gets There

Is the man who has blood—
rich red blood and
plenty of it—in his body.

**WATERBURY'S
METABOLIZED
COD LIVER OIL
COMPOUND**

makes blood—lots of it—life
giving, brain nourishing,
strength replenishing blood.

JAPANESE MAKERS,	COLUMBIA
------------------	----------

OF ALL CHEMISTS

PRICES: \$1.25 and \$2.25.

Every kind of Footwear

MADE IN THE U.S.A.

Double-Disc

RECORDS

TO
ORDER

\$1.50.

Fit your Machine.

CHERRY & CO.,
PEDDER STREET,
Grand Central Hotel.

THE ANDERSON

<p>Telephone No. 491. Hongkong, March 20, 1914.</p>	<p>MUSIC CO., LTD.</p>
--	-------------------------------

LEE YEE'S

HAIR DRESSING SALOON.
Electric Facial Massage with
Massage Cream, Perfums,
By

EXPERIENCED HANDS
Novels, Magazines,
Ladies' Fashion Books and
Ladies' Fashion plates

101st Acquisition.
12, D'Aguiar Street.
Hongkong, July 5, 1915.



Hughes and Hough

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT
AND ADMIRALTY.

General Auctioneers
AND
Share, Coal and
General Brokers.

PROPRIETORS

"TO-KWA-WAN"
COAL STORAGE.

Codes used
"A.B.C. 4th & 5th Editions."
A1. TELEGRAPHIC CODE.

Telegraphic Address
MEIRION HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on

SATURDAY,
the 18th March, 1916, at 11 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

STRAW HATS, PANAMA HATS, FE T HATS, AND CAPS, NEW STOCK.

A Number of Cases of FRENCH MUSHROOMS.

Terms:—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, March 15, 1916. 433

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on

SATURDAY,
the 18th March, 1916, at 11 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

23 BALES OF WHITE PAPER.

Terms:—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, March 15, 1916. 435

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on

TUESDAY,
the 21st March, 1916, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A QUANTITY OF
VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND
BLACKWOOD FURNITURE,
FIRE BRASSES, CARPETS,
RUGS, &c.

As Follows:—
One Silk Upholstered Suite, Arm-chairs and Sofa, Card Table, Bedroom Furniture, Double and Single Brass and Brass-mounted Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Wagon, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, &c., &c., Dinner, Tea and Coffee Services, Crockery, Glass, and E.P. Ware, 2 Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, Bath Room Utensils, Metal Safes, &c., &c., &c.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, March 15, 1916. 432

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on

WEDNESDAY,
the 22nd March, 1916, at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

ABOUT 100 CASES OF PAINT,

Consisting of:—
White and Blue Yacht Paint, Dark Lead Colour, Wood and Iron Paint, Yellow Antirouling, &c., &c., &c.

On view morning of Sale.

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, March 15, 1916. 428

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on

SATURDAY,
the 18th March, 1916, at 11 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

ONE DINNER SERVICE AND ONE SET OF GLASSWARE, RECENTLY ARRIVED FROM THE CIVIL SERVICE STORES, LONDON.

Particulars may be had from the Undersigned.

Terms:—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, March 15, 1916. 408

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on

THURSDAY,
the 23rd March, 1916, at 11 a.m., at the Army Service Corps Barracks Dept. Enclosure, opposite H.M.S. Dockyard Gate, Queen's Road.

SUNDRY MESS FURNITURE,
Consisting of:—
Writing Tables, Washstands, Arm-chairs, Cupboards, Metal Safes, &c., &c.

Also
BILLIARD TABLE
BY THURSTON & CO.,
And
TWO PIANOS.

On view from the 22nd inst.

For further information apply to the undersigned.

Terms:—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, March 4, 1916. 400

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from W. T. EDWARDS, Esq., to sell by Public Auction.

on

FRIDAY,
the 24th March, 1916, at 2.30 p.m., at his Residence "Bryndarion," No. 17A, Kennedy Road.

THE
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE,
&c., &c., &c.

Comprising:—
Drawing Room Suite, Arm-chairs, Sofa, Pictures, Carpets, Curtains and Poles China or Glass Cabinet, Brass Fender and Fire Brasses, 400-day Clock, &c., &c., Large Sideboard (practically new), Oval Extension Dining Table (Mahogany), Dinner, Tea and Coffee Services, Cutlery, Glass Ware, &c., &c., Large Brass Bedstead, Hair Mattress, Single Bedstead (practically new), Large and Small Wardrobes, &c., Treadle Sewing Machine, Sundry Bed and Table Linen, &c., Porcelain Lavatory, Basins, Large Enamelled Bath, Gas Fittings and Two Geysers, Ice Chest, Pantry and Kitchen Utensils, &c., &c., &c.

Also
Piano "Sutgart" in very good condition, Tennis Nets, Croquet Set, and a large number of Plants in Pots, Porcelain Flower Pots, &c., &c., One Sanderson 5 x 4 Camera, One half-plate Camera with Viewfinder Lens.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

On view day of Sale.

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, March 16, 1916. 438

LANDLADY AND IRATE ARMY OFFICER.

DAMAGES FOR FALSE IMPRISONMENT.

London, February 5.—The arrest of a Margate woman boarding-house keeper at midnight by two soldiers with fixed bayonets was told to Mr Justice Lush in the King's Bench yesterday.

The plaintiff, Miss Helena Emma Jane Clarke, of The Albany, Cliftonville, sued Captain Henry William Case, R.A.M.C., stationed at Margate, to recover damages for alleged false imprisonment and assault. Captain Case pleaded the Defence of the Realm Regulations and the orders made thereunder.

Mr Maddocks, for the plaintiff, described the facts as "most unusual and extraordinary." Captain Case with his wife and family had been staying at the house for about three months, when on September 25 last, in consequence of a notice issued by the police, the plaintiff posted in the house a special notice that the electric light would be turned off at a quarter-past eleven each night.

Captain Case returned about half past ten that night, banged at the plaintiff's bedroom door, and shouted out: "What about this light? If it is turned off I shall leave in the morning." Miss Clarke sent her companion, Miss Ireland, downstairs to inform Captain Case that the light must be turned out, and that if he desired to do so he could leave. At a quarter-past eleven, counsel continued, the light was switched off, and Captain Case again went up to the plaintiff's bedroom door and said: "I demand the light to be put on at once Margate is a garrison town."

"GUARDS, ARREST THE WOMAN."

Miss Clarke asked that a police constable should be sent for, and Captain Case left the house. A few minutes later there was a banging on the front door: a d d two soldiers with rifles and fixed bayonets entered. Miss Clarke was in her bedroom, in her nightdress. She put on her dressing gown and went downstairs. Captain Case said: "Where is the light? Show those men (referring to the soldiers) or I will remove you to the guard-room." The plaintiff moved towards the cellar where the switch of the electric light was fixed, and Captain Case shouted: "Guards, arrest that woman." Thereupon the soldiers seized hold of Miss Clarke's arms and put her under arrest. She was kept in that position for nearly half an hour. Then she was allowed to go upstairs and dress, the two soldiers following her to the bedroom door with their rifles and bayonets.

When the plaintiff went downstairs again, Mr Maddocks explained, she was held by one of the soldiers. Her brother telephoned to the police station. When a

constable arrived Captain Case informed him that the plaintiff had refused to put out the electric light and he had put her under arrest. The constable advised the plaintiff to put on the lights in order to save further trouble.

Miss Clarke, in cross-examination, said she knew the authorities were expecting a raid.

Mr Doughty: "Did not Captain Case ask you politely to turn on the electric light?"

Not he said in a defiant manner. "Guards, arrest this woman."

THE CAPTAIN'S VERSION.

Captain Case, in his evidence, stated that in case of emergency it was his duty to turn out as quickly as possible and render aid to the military and civil authorities. When he first went to her house he asked the plaintiff that he might have the electric light always at his command. His military correspondence often occupied him till past midnight. On returning to the house shortly after ten o'clock on September 25 he went to the plaintiff's bedroom, knocked at the door, and asked her to allow him to have the electric current on at night and promised to pay extra. He then went to the drawing-room. At a quarter-past eleven the light went out. He went to the plaintiff's room and told her that if his request was not acceded to he should take measures to obtain the light. Afterwards he went to the guard-room, got two soldiers, and took them to the house. Miss Clarke stood at the cellar door and prevented the soldiers from turning on the light. He was fully determined to have the light, and informed the plaintiff that if she did not allow him to have it he should ask the soldiers to remove her from the house. She refused to move, and he told the soldiers to remove her. When the constable arrived he witnessed told him that he should let the men down the cellar and keep them there if necessary. The constable then advised the plaintiff to turn the light on. The witness left the house the next day.

Mr Maddocks (cross-examining): Did it not occur to you that it would have been better to postpone these drastic measures till the next morning?—I did not know that my services might not be required at any time.

Mr Justice Lush: Why did you not tell the soldiers to turn on the light?—Because she had her back to the cellar door. I told them to remove her.

COUGHING INTO CONSUMPTION

"Only a Cough"—but you stop it while it is ONLY a cough.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

The finest preparation made for combating severe coughs. CURES any cough that is ONLY a cough. Very palatable.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

PRICES: \$1.25 and \$2.25.

INTIMATIONS

OLD FRIENDS ARE BEST

BLACK AND WHITE WHISKY

BOTTLED and SHIPPED

BY

JAS. BUCHANAN & CO., LTD.

GLASGOW & LONDON.

DONNELLY & WHYTE.

WINE MERCHANTS.

Your orders were not to use force?

Yes.

THE JUDGE'S VIEW.

Mr Justice Lush: What had she done which necessitated her being placed under arrest?—She interfered with me in carrying out my military duties.

What military duties?—Being available instantly in case of alarm.

Mr Justice Lush: At present I think the defendant made a mistake, and a serious one in his view of his authority.

Mr Maddocks (to witness): You might have soldiers here and tell them to stand by me now? (Laughter.)—If I considered you were obstructing me in the performance of my military duties I should probably tell them to do so.

And keep me under arrest?—If I thought it was for the public safety, I should (Laughter.) I believe I have full authority under the Defence of the Realm Act.

Mr Justice Lush: Supposing you were staying at a friend's house, do you think you could put him under arrest if you thought the electric light ought to be available and your host not?

The witness was so very different in this case.

Mr Justice Lush held that Captain Case had no authority to do what he admitted having done, still less the steps the plaintiff alleged.

Captain Case was not at the time carrying out the orders of a competent naval or military authority within the meaning of the Defence of the Realm Act. He was at the house as a visitor and had no authority other than that of a visitor.

The jury assessed the damages at £250, and his lordship entered judgment accordingly, with costs. The question of a stay of execution was deferred.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE Cannot be Beaten, if Equalled. For Bread, Cakes, Confectionery Meals with Wines & Liquors.

SILIMPON (SEBASTIAN) COAL.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the COWIE HARBOUR COAL CO., LTD., are prepared to quote prices for best quality SILIMPON COAL trimmed into Bunkers at SEBASTIAN or SANDARAN (British North Borneo).

SILIMPON COAL compares favourably with the better grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.

Steamers calling at SEBASTIAN or SANDARAN exclusively for SILIMPON COAL (either cargo or bunkers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.

At Sebastien Steamers are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water Spring Tides.

Charts of Sibutu Bay (Sebastien Harbour), Prices and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & CO., LTD., Agents COWIE HARBOUR COAL Company, Limited.

Hongkong, Dec. 2, 1915. 1027

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.

15, Morrison Hill Road.

If you happen to be late your meals will be Courteously and Promptly served just the Same. Only at the ALEXANDRA CAFE.

Support
British
Trade!

Support
British
Trade!

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM COMPANY, LIMITED

ONLY BRITISH PETROLEUM COMPANY IN THE FAR EAST

"Shell" Motor Spirit

The Acme of Perfection.

"Powerin" Motor Spirit

For Heavy Duty Vehicles.

"Swan" Benzine

For Dry Cleaning.

"TURPENE" A PERFECT SUBSTITUTE FOR TURPENTINE

Kerosene

Fish Brands Crown Dragon Rising Sun Lampglass CROSS

Liquid Fuel

For Diesel and Semi-Diesel Motors, and Steamship Bunkers.

PARAFFIN WAX

"CROWN" CANDLES

MOESILINE

LUBRICATING OILS.

CROSS OIL, the cheapest and best oil for kerosene motors.

JEFFREY'S PILSENER BEER

(BREWED IN SCOTLAND).

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

HONGKONG.

Telephone No. 616.

W.M. POWELL LTD.

Telephone 318.

JUST ARRIVED
SMART

MILLINERY

Spring Wear.

PRETTY
SUNSHADES.

DAINTY

NECKWEAR.

INSPECTION INVITED.

THE DIARY.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

11 a.m. Auction of Paper, Hats, Caps, etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Houghton.
2 p.m. Entertainment of Crews of H.M. Ships at Naval Yard.
4.30 p.m. Tea for Crews of H.M. Ships in City Hall.

General Memoranda.

SUNDAY, March 19 —
9 a.m. — Excursion to Macao by s.s. "Taihan".

MONDAY, March 20 —
5 p.m. — H.K. Tennis Championship — H. Hancock v. Y. O. Chow.

TUESDAY, March 21 —
2.30 p.m. — Auction of Furniture, Crockery, Pianos etc., at Messrs. Hughes and Houghton's.

WEDNESDAY, March 22 —
2.30 p.m. — Auction of Paints at Messrs. Hughes and Houghton's.

THURSDAY, March 23 —
11 a.m. — Auction of Mess Furniture, Billiard Table and Pianos at A.S.O. Barracks, Queen's Road.

FRIDAY, March 24 —
11 a.m. — Drawing of Hongkong Club Debentures.

2.30 p.m. — Auction of Household Furniture etc. at 17A, Kennedy Road.

SATURDAY, March 25 —
11.30 a.m. — Hongkong Rope Co's Meeting.

11.45 a.m. — Hongkong Rope Co's Extraordinary Meeting.

8 p.m. — Volunteer Sergeants' Mess Dinner at Hongkong Hotel.

MONDAY, March 27 —
6.30 p.m. — Hongkong Club General Meeting.

TUESDAY, March 28 —
11.30 a.m. — Hongkong Ice Co's Meeting.

MEETINGS — H.K. Fire Insurance Co's Meeting.

WEDNESDAY, March 29 —
Hongkong Stock Exchange Settlement Day.

11.30 a.m. — China Sugar Refining Co's Meeting.

THURSDAY, March 31 —
11.30 a.m. — Luzon Sugar Refining Co's Meeting.

FRIDAY, April 1 —
Self Competition at Tea Ling for H.E. the Governor's Prize.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, Friday, March 17, 1918.

CURRENT TOPICS.

America at War.

At last, the United States are at War with Mexico, and military experts, we are told in a telegram to-day, predict a two years' campaign. America is supporting General CARRANZA against General VILLA. It will be guerrilla warfare, of course, but, even so, it is difficult to see how General VILLA can hold out for another two years. Presumably, with half the world already at war, he must have experienced the utmost difficulty for some time past in getting munitions. The sources of his supply are probably known to General CARRANZA, if not to the United States authorities, and we may be sure that to cut off his supplies entirely will be one of the first objects of the American Government. It has been freely rumoured that the protraction of this trouble in Mexico has been deliberately fostered by German intrigues for the express purpose of diverting American attention from the great war. It is not improbable; and the suggestion that thousands of CARRANZA's troops are now likely to join VILLA in opposing American intervention is probably inspired in the same quarter. It is hard to realise that including America, Mexico and China—engaged in wars of their own—no fewer than fifteen independent countries of the world are now at war, viz: Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy, Japan, Belgium, Serbia, Montenegro and Portugal on the one side in the titanic struggle; and Germany, Austria and Turkey on the other. If we reckon India, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa as separate countries we have total of twenty countries involved in war. How many more countries are likely to be involved before the end of the war is reached is still a matter for speculation.

The reports of General PEYTON received during the last few days indicate that there is not much fight left in the Senussi, whose great camp at Sollam, on the western frontier of Egypt, is now in our hands. Some people have painted the Senussi as formidable fighters, but whenever our troops have come into contact with them, they do not appear to have found them by any means formidable. Senussiism—there seems to be no ready escape from the word—is described as a kind of monastic movement within Mohammedanism started in 1835 by Sayyid Mohammed ibn Ali. It had never been in itself a particularly aggressive creed: in his report on state of the Sudan in 1912 Lord Kitchener testified that the Senussi Sheikh had "maintained a satisfactory attitude and had shown a disposition to assist the authorities in preventing any disturbances." Travellers who have visited the Senussi and returned—they do not always return—have

usually expressed the opinion that all the Senussi wanted was to be left alone. When the great war broke out the Teuton-Turk combination apparently persuaded the Senussi that there was much to be gained by them if they co-operated in attacking the British in Egypt; but we imagine that Teuton-Turk influence will not count for much with the Senussi in future.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

To-day is St. Patrick's day.

Messrs Vernon and Smyth advise us that the afternoon quotations for Hongkong and Whampoa Dock shares are: old, \$119, sales and buyers; new, \$114; sales and buyers.

A theft of jewellery and pearls to the value of \$392 is reported to have taken place at 10, Lee Yuen Street, yesterday. The thief apparently entered the house through an open door on the verandah.

An instance is reported of an amazingly high dividend declared by a Japanese shipping firm, Messrs. Harumi & Co., Kobe, declared a dividend of 80% for the present term, breaking the previous record of 60%, as declared by the Uchida S.S. Co., Kobe.

We are asked to state in reference to the concert in aid of war charities organised by the Catholic Women's League, that owing to a misprint, not discovered in time, many of the unreserved seat tickets (\$1) for the 22nd, were sent out, on Thursday, instead of on Wednesday.

At the Summary Court this morning Mr. Hing Shing Che of 13 Ashley Road, was admitted to the local Bar by Sir Wm. Rees Davies, Chief Justice.

The Attorney General, Mr. J. H. Kemp, in introducing the young barrister, mentioned that he was the son of a very well known Hongkong merchant, Mr. Che Man Hing. Mr. Hing went to England in 1906 for his education and graduated at Cambridge University. He was called to the Bar by the Benchers of Gray's Inn on June 18th, 1915, and he had deposited his certificate of call with the Registrar, together with an affidavit of identity by a solicitor of the Court.

A NEW BARRISTER.

MR. HING SHING CHE ADMITTED TO THE LOCAL BAR.

At the Summary Court this morning Mr. Hing Shing Che of 13 Ashley Road, was admitted to the local Bar by Sir Wm. Rees Davies, Chief Justice.

The Attorney General, Mr. J. H. Kemp, in introducing the young barrister, mentioned that he was the son of a very well known Hongkong merchant, Mr. Che Man Hing. Mr. Hing went to England in 1906 for his education and graduated at Cambridge University. He was called to the Bar by the Benchers of Gray's Inn on June 18th, 1915, and he had deposited his certificate of call with the Registrar, together with an affidavit of identity by a solicitor of the Court.

The Chief Justice, addressing the new barrister, said that he had looked through Mr. Hing's papers and found that he was admitted a member of the Bar by Gray's Inn. His Lordship had very much pleasure in admitting him to practise in the Courts of this Colony.

Mr. Hing: Thank you, my Lord.

AN EXTRAORDINARY STORY OF ROBBERY.

A man named Nam Hing Tong has complained to the Police that by means of a trick he was yesterday robbed of \$3,400. He resides at the Man Ting (on board) house, Queen's Road Central, and while out walking yesterday made the acquaintance of a man. After some conversation they went together to the first floor of 27, Jervois Street, where the man told him he could buy diamonds. On arriving at the house they met another man who afterwards left for the purpose of getting the diamonds. He was absent for about half an hour and returned with two men who searched the complainant and took away his money.

Defeat of the Senussi.

The reports of General PEYTON received during the last few days indicate that there is not much fight left in the Senussi, whose great camp at Sollam, on the western frontier of Egypt, is now in our hands. Some people have painted the Senussi as formidable fighters, but whenever our troops have come into contact with them, they do not appear to have found them by any means formidable. Senussiism—there seems to be no ready escape from the word—is described as a kind of monastic movement within Mohammedanism started in 1835 by Sayyid Mohammed ibn Ali. It had never been in itself a particularly aggressive creed: in his report on state of the Sudan in 1912 Lord Kitchener testified that the Senussi Sheikh had "maintained a satisfactory attitude and had shown a disposition to assist the authorities in preventing any disturbances." Travellers who have visited the Senussi and returned—they do not always return—have

SEVEN LINERS TO BE BUILT.

IMPORTANT ORDERS FOR TYNESIDE.

Important shipbuilding orders were announced last month in Newcastle. The Prince Line, Newcastle, has ordered two passenger steamers from Messrs Palmer, of Liverpool, and two from Messrs Duxford, of Sunderland. The vessels will be each 4,900 tons, with a carrying capacity of 8,000 to 9,000 tons.

Messrs Hawthorn, Leslie, and Co., of Hull, have booked orders from the Commonwealth and Dominion Line (Ltd.) for three twin-screw passenger steamers of 10,000 tons each.

RUB IN.

A GOOD many people think rheumatism can't be cured without taking nauseous medicine. Chamberlain's Pain Balm manages thoroughly into the skin and cures for more than 100 years. It is a natural remedy in existence and gives relief quickly. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

THE MAGISTRACY.

ATTEMPT TO "SHOOT A CONSTABLE."

The Chinese who broke into a house in the Wan-chi district attempted to shoot a constable with a revolver and finally jumped into Causeway Bay harbour when chased, was remanded by Mr. Heselradt this morning, until Wednesday, on various charges.

AN INTRUDER.

The Chinese who was charged with entering the coolie quarters of the Asiatic Petroleum Company yesterday, was this morning sentenced to two months' hard labour and four hours' stocks. Sergeant McDonald of Bay View Police Station prosecuted.

SOLICITORS' INTERPRETER CHARGED.

Lam Shiu In, an interpreter employed in the firm of Messrs Holmes & Haywood, solicitors, was charged before Mr. J. N. Wood this morning with conspiring to obtain \$1,000 by false pretences from Lau Sai Sang.

Mr. W. B. Hind of Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton's office appeared to defend. Detective Stinson proved arresting defendant at his employers' office 31 Queen's Road Central.

It is alleged by the prosecution that defendant and another Chinese not in custody arranged to get a woman to buy some property which was supposed to belong to the second Chinese. A document was drawn up and signed and afterwards was by Mr. Haywood. The document was a fraud.

The Magistrate remanded the case until Thursday, bail being fixed in the sum of \$5,000.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT CHARGED.

MANY ACCUSATIONS OF FORGERY.

The Pibg, who was formerly employed as a clerk in the Education Department, was charged on remand before Mr. J. N. Wood this afternoon with forging the names of two Chinese pupil teachers on the Government pay sheet for \$20.

Mr. McI. Messer, Captain Superintendent of Police, prosecuted; Mr. Sheenton, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston's office, defended.

The Captain Superintendent said [he appeared to state] that it was the intention of the Government to press the charge and that probably three other charges would be added.

The Magistrate intimated that he would treat the case as one to be committed for trial. He asked how many charges there would be.

Mr. Messer said there were two on the record and six more would be added. The additional charges were for forging endorsements on cheques on various dates, amounting in all about \$90.

Lo Shiu Luck, a pupil teacher, said he endorsed the cheque produced, both in English and Chinese.

The Magistrate: Your case Inspector Murphy, is that these cheques are forgeries?

The Officer: Will your Worship please ask him if he did not tell me it was not his writing?

Mr. Sheenton objected. He did not think the Magistrate could treat the witness as a hostile witness. He could assure the Magistrate that the whole question of the cheques was a mere's nest. He had informed the Director of Education exactly what the position was. The endorsements were perfectly genuine, and though there might be something in the other charges, there was nothing to say about the cheques.

After further interrogation by the Magistrate, Inspector Murphy said they would have to abandon the charges in regard to the cheques.

The Magistrate: I wish you would work up your case properly.

Inspector Murphy: The cheques did not come into our possession until yesterday. Witness added that he did not sign the pay sheet and had not received the \$20 due.

Mr. E. A. Irving, Director of Education, gave evidence of issuing a cheque dated December 15th to Mr. E. Ralph, H. M. Inspector of Schools. The amount was \$136.67.

"White handwriting is in the body of the cheque," asked Inspector Murphy.

Mr. Irving answered he expected it to be the defendant's. He was quite familiar with his handwriting. Apart from its attendant circumstances, witness did not think he would recognise the writing as the defendant's.

A Chinese student teacher was called and said he did not endorse the cheque made out to him.

Mr. Irving said he signed the cheques in a book and the clerk took them out; it was part of the clerk's duty to hand over the cheques and to obtain a receipt. It would be quite regular for a pupil teacher to receive his cheque through the Headmaster.

Answering Mr. Sheenton, Mr. Irving said the Treasury issued one cheque for the whole amount due to the Department, which was paid into his official account. Witness did not check the amounts, as they were checked by the Treasury.

GERMANY'S MAN POWER.

2,000,000 STILL IN RESERVE.

CAN GO ON TO FEBRUARY, 1917, BEFORE FIFTH FORCE BEGINS TO FAIL.

(BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF "THE TIMES").

London, February 9.

When a nation no matter how determined to persevere to the end in a great war, finds that it is exhausting its supply of men, and can no longer maintain its strength in the field against enemies more fortunately circumstanced, it is driven to make peace on the best terms it can get, knowing that if it delays until strength is worn away it must accept any terms, no matter how onerous.

The question of German numbers and casualties has therefore interested us all deeply from the first. But few of us have been in accord on this subject. We are not all agreed about the number of men that Germany has lost to fight, and we are even more divided about German losses. The German have all the elements necessary for exact calculation, but we do not completely possess them. For the Germans it is a problem of simple mathematics. It is not so for us. There is a wide margin for conjecture and supposition in our calculations. We find ourselves in the normal atmosphere of war, which is one of uncertainty, and we proceed to pick our way through the dim twilight as best we can. Here come in temperament, prejudice, and partiality. The wildest estimates are given without one of us being able explicitly to contradict them.

For these reasons, we cannot have not been able to attach more than relative value to the figures presented to us. We think that we know the number of males of military age which Germany possessed at the outbreak of war. We can even approximately distribute them amongst the various trades, professions, and occupations. But the maximum numbers which each trade can afford for purposes of war is a matter of estimation for us; we are not quite sure how many men have been taken above and below the military age.

We are not sure how many Germans liable to serve were abroad at the declaration of war, and are still unable to return home; and, in fact, our basis of calculation is not as firm as we could wish. But, though we cannot have exact figures, which few people have seen, and fewer still understand, we are not positive that they are inaccurate, and in any case they do not tell us the temporary and permanent losses from sickness, while the number of troops actually returned to the front, and the number actually engaged in the various trades, professions, and occupations, and that the best estimate can only be an approximation to the truth.

MAXIMUM NUMBERS AVAILABLE.

When we endeavour to come to closer grips with this problem we naturally ask ourselves how many German males possess the 16 to 18 years, and what proportion of men, in each of the grand divisions of occupations, can be taken for the Army. We then see that Germany had a little over 13,000,000 men between the ages of 15 and 45 when we began, and we proceed to distribute this as best we can, according to the information at our disposal; for example, something under two and a half millions to agriculture, the same number to mining and metal working, and so on through all the various trades and occupations. We can then allow men to be taken for the Army from the 16 to 18 millions of men employed upon railways, posts, and telegraphs, and to most of these people may at once be written off, useful though they are at their own business to the Army. We probably should not take more than half the men who are employed upon industries which support the railways and the telegraphs, while, from miners, metal workers, the textile trades, leather workers, and provision merchants we should be generous. If we attributed to the Army much over 30 per cent. of the whole German Army from the 16 to 18 millions of men employed upon railways, posts, and telegraphs, and to most of these people may at once be written off, useful though they are at their own business to the Army. We probably should not take more than half the men who are employed upon industries which support the railways and the telegraphs, while, from miners, metal workers, the textile trades, leather workers, and provision merchants we should be generous. If we attributed to the Army much over 30 per cent. of the whole German Army from the 16 to 18 millions of men employed upon railways, posts, and telegraphs, and to most of these people may at once be written off, useful though they are at their own business to the Army. We probably should not take more than half the men who are employed upon industries which support the railways and the telegraphs, while, from miners, metal workers, the textile trades, leather workers, and provision merchants we should be generous. If we attributed to the Army much over 30 per cent. of the whole German Army from the 16 to 18 millions of men employed upon railways, posts, and telegraphs, and to most of these people may at once be written off, useful though they are at their own business to the Army. We probably should not take more than half the men who are employed upon industries which support the railways and the telegraphs, while, from miners, metal workers, the textile trades, leather workers, and provision merchants we should be generous. If we attributed to the Army much over 30 per cent. of the whole German Army from the 16 to 18 millions of men employed upon railways, posts, and telegraphs, and to most of these people may at once be written off, useful though they are at their own business to the Army. We probably should not take more than half the men who are employed upon industries which support the railways and the telegraphs, while, from miners, metal workers, the textile trades, leather workers, and provision merchants we should be generous. If we attributed to the Army much over 30 per cent. of the whole German Army from the 16 to 18 millions of men employed upon railways, posts, and telegraphs, and to most of these people may at once be written off, useful though they are at their own business to the Army. We probably should not take more than half the men who are employed upon industries which support the railways and the telegraphs, while, from miners, metal workers, the textile trades, leather workers, and provision merchants we should be generous. If we attributed to the Army much over 30 per cent. of the whole German Army from the 16 to 18 millions of men employed upon railways, posts, and telegraphs, and to most of these people may at once be written off, useful though they are at their own business to the Army. We probably should not take more than half the men who are employed upon industries which support the railways and the telegraphs, while, from miners, metal workers, the textile trades, leather workers, and provision merchants we should be generous. If we attributed to the Army much over 30 per cent. of the whole German Army from the 16 to 18 millions of men employed upon railways, posts, and telegraphs, and to most of these people may at once be written off, useful though they are at their own business to the Army. We probably should not take more than half the men who are employed upon industries which support the railways and the telegraphs, while, from miners, metal workers, the textile trades, leather workers, and provision merchants we should be generous. If we attributed to the Army much over 30 per cent. of the whole German Army from the 16 to 18 millions of men employed upon railways, posts, and telegraphs, and to most of these people may at once be written off, useful though they are at their own business to the Army. We probably should not take more than half the men who are employed upon industries which support the railways and the telegraphs, while, from miners, metal workers, the textile trades, leather workers, and provision merchants we should be generous. If we attributed to the Army much over 30 per cent. of the whole German Army from the 16 to 18 millions of men employed upon railways, posts, and telegraphs, and to most of these people may at once be written off, useful though they are at their own business to the Army. We probably should not take more than half the men who are employed upon industries which support the railways and the telegraphs, while, from miners, metal workers, the textile trades, leather workers, and provision merchants we should be generous. If we attributed to the Army much over 30 per cent. of the whole German Army from the 16 to 18 millions of men employed upon railways, posts, and telegraphs, and to most of these people may at once be written off, useful though they are at their own business to the Army. We probably should not take more than half the men who are employed upon industries which support the railways and the telegraphs, while, from miners, metal workers, the textile trades, leather workers, and provision merchants we should be generous. If we attributed to the Army much over 30 per cent. of the whole German Army from the 16 to 18 millions of men employed upon railways, posts, and telegraphs, and to most of these people may at once be written off, useful though they are at their own business to the Army. We probably should not take more than half the men who are employed upon industries which support the railways and the telegraphs, while, from miners, metal workers, the textile trades, leather workers, and provision merchants we should be generous. If we attributed to the Army much over 30 per cent. of the whole German Army from the 16 to 18 millions of men employed upon railways, posts, and telegraphs, and to most of these people may at once be written off, useful though they are at their own business to the Army. We probably should not take more than half the men who are employed upon industries which support the railways and the telegraphs, while, from miners, metal workers, the textile trades, leather workers, and provision merchants we should be generous. If we attributed to the Army much over 30 per cent. of the whole German Army from the 16 to 18 millions of men employed upon railways, posts, and telegraphs, and to most of these people may at once be written off, useful though they are at their own business to the Army. We probably should not take more than half the men who are employed upon industries which support the railways and the telegraphs, while, from miners, metal workers, the textile trades, leather workers, and provision merchants we should be generous. If we attributed to the Army much over 30 per cent. of the whole German Army from the 16 to 18 millions of men employed upon railways, posts, and telegraphs, and to most of these people may at once be written off, useful though they are at their own business to the Army. We probably should not take more than half the men who are employed upon industries which support the railways and the telegraphs, while, from miners, metal workers, the textile trades, leather workers, and provision merchants we should be generous. If we attributed to the Army much over 30 per cent. of the whole German Army from the 16 to 18 millions of men employed upon railways, posts, and telegraphs, and to most of these people may at once be written off, useful though they are at their own business to the Army. We probably should not take more than half the men who are employed upon industries which support the railways and the telegraphs, while, from miners, metal workers, the textile trades, leather workers, and provision merchants we should be generous. If we attributed to the Army much over 30 per cent. of the whole German Army from the 16 to 18 millions of men employed upon railways, posts, and telegraphs, and to most of these people may at once be written off, useful though they are at their own business to the Army. We probably should not take more than half the men who are employed upon industries which support the railways and the telegraphs, while, from miners, metal workers, the textile trades, leather workers, and provision merchants we should be generous. If we attributed to the Army much over 30 per cent. of the whole German Army from the 16 to 18 millions of men employed upon railways, posts, and telegraphs, and to most of these people may at once be written off, useful though they are at their own business to the Army. We probably should not take more than half the men who are employed upon industries which support the railways and the telegraphs, while, from miners, metal workers, the textile trades, leather workers, and provision merchants we should be generous. If we attributed to the Army much over 30 per cent. of the whole German Army from the 16 to 18 millions of men employed upon railways, posts, and telegraphs, and to most of these people may at once be written off, useful though they are at their own business to the Army. We probably should not take more than half the men who are employed upon industries which support the railways and the telegraphs, while, from miners, metal workers, the textile trades, leather workers, and provision merchants we should be generous. If we attributed to the Army much over 30 per cent. of the whole German Army from the 16 to 18 millions of men employed upon railways, posts, and telegraphs, and to most of these people may at once be written off, useful though they are at their own business to the Army. We probably should not take more than half the men who are employed upon industries which support the railways and the telegraphs, while, from miners, metal workers, the textile trades, leather workers, and provision merchants we should be generous. If we attributed to the Army much over 30 per cent. of the whole German Army from the 16 to 18 millions of men employed upon railways, posts, and telegraphs, and to most of these people may at once be written off, useful though they are at their own business to the Army. We probably should not take more than half the men who are employed upon industries which support the railways and the telegraphs, while, from miners, metal workers, the textile trades, leather workers, and provision merchants we should be generous. If we attributed to the Army much over 30 per cent. of the whole German Army from the 16 to 18 millions of men employed upon railways, posts, and telegraphs, and to most of these people may at once be written off, useful though they are at their own business to the Army. We probably should not take more than half the men who are employed upon industries which support the railways and the telegraphs, while, from miners, metal workers, the textile trades, leather workers, and provision merchants we should be generous. If we attributed to the Army much over 30 per cent. of the whole German Army from the 16 to 18 millions of men employed upon railways, posts, and telegraphs, and to most of these people may at once be written off, useful though they are at their own business to the Army. We probably should not take more than half the men who are employed upon industries which support the railways and the telegraphs, while, from miners, metal workers, the textile trades, leather workers, and provision merchants we should be generous. If we attributed to the Army much over 30 per cent. of the whole German Army from the 16 to 18 millions of men employed upon railways, posts, and telegraphs, and to most of these people may at once be written off, useful though they are at their own business to the Army. We probably should not take more than half the men who are employed upon industries which support the railways and the telegraphs, while, from miners, metal workers, the textile trades, leather workers, and provision merchants we should be generous. If we attributed to the Army much over 30 per cent. of the whole German Army from the 16 to 18 millions of men employed upon railways, posts, and telegraphs, and to most of these people may at once be written off, useful though they are at their own business to the Army. We probably should not take more than half the men who are employed upon industries which support the railways and the telegraphs, while, from miners, metal workers, the textile trades, leather workers, and provision merchants we should be generous. If we attributed to the Army much over 30 per cent. of the whole German Army from the 16 to 18 millions of men employed upon railways, posts, and telegraphs, and to most of these people may at once be written off, useful though they are at their own business to the Army. We probably should not take more than half the men who are employed upon industries which support the railways and the telegraphs, while, from miners, metal workers, the textile trades, leather workers, and provision merchants we should be generous. If we attributed to the Army much over 30 per cent. of the whole German Army from the 16 to 18 millions of men employed upon railways, posts, and telegraphs, and to most of these people may at once be written off, useful though they are at their own business to the Army. We probably should not take more than half the men who are employed upon industries which support the railways and the telegraphs, while, from miners, metal workers, the textile trades, leather workers, and provision merchants we should be generous. If we attributed to the Army much over 30 per cent. of the whole German Army from the 16 to 18 millions of men employed upon railways, posts, and telegraphs, and to most of these people may at once be written off, useful though they are at their own business to the Army. We probably should not take more than half the men who are employed upon industries which support the railways and the telegraphs, while, from miners, metal workers, the textile trades, leather workers, and provision merchants we should be generous. If we attributed to the Army much over 30 per cent. of the whole German Army from the 16 to 18 millions of men employed upon railways, posts, and telegraphs, and to most of these people may at once be written off, useful though they are at their own business to the Army. We probably should not take more than half the men who are employed upon industries which support the railways and the telegraphs, while, from miners, metal workers, the textile trades, leather workers, and provision merchants we should be generous. If we attributed to the Army much over 30 per cent. of the whole German Army from the 16 to 18 millions of men employed upon railways, posts, and telegraphs, and to most of these people may at once be written off, useful though they are at their own business to the Army. We probably should not take more than half the men who are employed upon industries which support the railways and the telegraphs, while, from miners, metal workers, the textile trades, leather workers, and provision merchants we should be generous. If we attributed to the Army much over 30 per cent. of the whole German Army from the 16 to 18 millions of men employed upon railways, posts, and telegraphs, and to most of these people may at once be written off, useful though they are at their own business to the Army. We probably should not take more than half the men who are employed upon industries which support the railways and the telegraphs, while, from miners, metal workers, the textile trades, leather workers, and provision merchants we should be generous. If we attributed to the Army much over 30 per cent. of the whole German Army from the 16 to 18 millions of men employed upon railways, posts, and telegraphs, and to most of these people may at once be written off, useful though they are at their own business to the Army. We probably should not take more than half the men who are employed upon industries which support the railways and the telegraphs, while, from miners, metal workers, the textile trades, leather workers, and provision merchants we should be generous. If we attributed to the Army much over 30 per cent. of the whole German Army from the 16 to 18 millions of men employed upon railways, posts, and telegraphs, and to most of these people may at once be written off, useful though they are at their own business to the Army. We probably should not take more than half the men who are employed upon industries which support the railways and the telegraphs, while, from miners, metal workers, the textile trades, leather workers, and provision merchants we should be generous. If we attributed to the Army much over 30 per cent. of the whole German Army from the 16 to 18 millions of men employed upon railways, posts, and telegraphs, and to most of these people may at once be written off, useful though they are at their own business to the Army. We probably should not take more than half the men who are employed upon industries which support the railways and the telegraphs, while, from miners, metal workers, the textile trades, leather workers, and provision merchants we should be generous. If we attributed to the Army much over 30 per cent. of the whole German Army from the 16 to 18 millions of men employed upon railways, posts, and telegraphs, and to most of these people may at once be written off, useful though they are at their own business to the Army. We probably should not take more than half the men who are employed upon industries which support the railways and the telegraphs, while, from miners, metal workers, the textile trades, leather workers, and provision merchants we should be generous. If we attributed to the Army much over 30 per cent. of the whole German Army from the 16 to 18 millions of men employed upon railways, posts, and telegraphs, and to most of these people may at once be written off, useful though they are at their own business to the Army. We probably should not take more than half the men who are employed upon industries which support the railways and the telegraphs, while, from miners, metal workers, the textile trades, leather workers, and provision merchants we should be generous. If we attributed to the Army much over 30 per cent. of the whole German Army from the 16 to 18 millions of men employed upon railways, posts, and telegraphs, and to most of these people may at once be written off, useful though they are at their own business to the Army. We probably should not take more than half the men who are employed upon industries which support the railways and the telegraphs, while, from miners, metal workers, the textile trades, leather workers, and provision merchants we should be generous. If we attributed to the Army much over 30 per cent. of the whole German Army from the 16 to 18 millions of men employed upon railways, posts, and telegraphs, and to most of these people may at once be written off, useful though they are at their own business to the Army. We probably should not take more than half the men who are employed upon industries which support the railways and the telegraphs, while, from miners, metal workers, the textile trades, leather workers, and provision merchants we should be generous. If we attributed to the Army much over 30 per cent. of the whole German Army from the 16 to 18 millions of men employed upon railways, posts, and telegraphs, and to most of these people may at once be written off, useful though they are at their own business to the Army. We probably should not take more than half the men who are employed upon industries which support the railways and the telegraphs, while, from miners, metal workers, the textile trades, leather workers, and provision merchants we should be generous. If we attributed to the Army much over 30 per cent. of the whole German Army from the 16 to 18 millions of men employed upon railways, posts, and telegraphs, and to most of these people may at once be written off, useful though they are at their own business to the Army. We probably should not take more than half the men who are employed upon industries which support the railways and the telegraphs, while, from miners, metal workers, the textile trades, leather workers, and provision merchants we should be generous. If we attributed to the Army much over 30 per cent. of the whole German Army from the 16 to 18 millions of men employed upon railways, posts, and telegraphs

THE WAR.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE BATTLE OF VERDUN.

IF VERDUN IS NOT CAPTURED.

ROTTENHAM, Mar. 16.
A neutral who has arrived here from Berlin says the people are convinced that the Verdun offensive is an attempt to end the war. Officers say openly that Germany cannot endure it much longer. If trench warfare continues the soldiers will no longer be the kids of the public. It is impossible to exaggerate the longing for peace. If Verdun is not captured it will be the most terrible blow Germany has yet suffered.

WHAT GERMANY IS NOW FIGHTING FOR.

PARIS, Mar. 16.
The Portuguese Minister who has been recalled from Berlin says that the former bellicose spirit in Germany has been succeeded by weariness and apathy. Now, only the necessity for peace is discussed. The Germans are fighting for a plan which, for them, is an enterprise which is formidable and most decisive and perhaps the last.

FRENCH GENERAL SATISFIED WITH THE POSITION.

PARIS, Mar. 15.
Deputies who have visited Verdun state that the French motor-transport is working splendidly and is much more flexible than railways, of which the Germans have fourteen. General Pétain said that a lead was now off his mind and he was certain of success.

A French official announcement states that a third of some of the German regiments at Verdun of the 1910 class and the French 1910 class have not yet been in action.

GERMANS FROM VERDUN.

AMSTERDAM, Mar. 16.
Remnants of a German regiment which was stranded at Verdun have arrived in Belgium to reorganize. Many made a dash to escape towards Holland. They say their experiences were most ghastly. It was impossible to organise regular transport of the wounded.

Reinforcements and much material have been sent to Verdun from Belgium.

BOMBARDMENT SLACKENED.

PARIS, Mar. 16.
West of the Meuse the bombardment has appreciably slackened during the course of the day.

On the front, Bethincourt-Cumieres no infantry action has been reported.

There is somewhat greater activity on the right of the Meuse in the region of Vaux-Danloing.

Some grenade skirmishes have been fought by our advanced parties on the slopes east of Fort Vaux.

Villages at the foot of the heights near the Meuse in Woivre have been bombarded.

Our artillery has been active on the whole front, particularly east of Bois-Aville where it dispersed an artillery convoy, and north of Fresnoy where it caused a strong explosion in a German battery.

Enemy trenches at Hetsels, Lange-marey, Belgium, were effectively shelled.

We bombarded the approaches of Villers-Bois, north of the Aisne, and attacked and occupied a German trench south of St. Souplet, in Champagne, taking prisoners.

THE BRITISH FRONT.

LONDON, Mar. 16.
A communiqué says:—

Last night we made a small raid south of Verlorenhoek with satisfactory results.

Today there has been mutual artillery activity about Hulloch, Ploegsteert and Ieper, and many aerial combats.

A determined attack on one of our reconnaissance was driven off.

A hostile observation balloon was attacked by bombs and forced to descend.

ITALIAN FRONT.

SEVERE FIGHTING.

ROME, March 15.
Severe fighting on the Italian Front in consequence of Italian attacks are recorded in Rome and Vienna communications.

The latter admits that the Italians penetrated Austrian trenches at Isarco after hard fighting and mentions an Italian air attack at Trieste.

The Italian communiqué says artillery and infantry fighting resulted in progress in the Pizzo Basin.

MESOPOTAMIAN CAMPAIGN.

ADVANCED TURKISH POSITION.

LONDON, March 15.
It is officially reported from Mesopotamia that General Lake reports that a column was sent on March 11 to drive out the Turks from the advanced position they occupied on March 10.

They bayoneted a considerable number of Turks and then withdrew with two officers and 30 men prisoner.

EAST AFRICAN CAMPAIGN.

PURSUIT OF THE ENEMY.

LONDON, Mar. 15.
General Smuts reports that our troops occupied Moshi on March 13, and are pushing on to Arusha, which it is believed the Germans have evacuated.

The enemy appears to be retreating rapidly southward, a movement which is greatly assisted by the Tanga Railway.

Numerous rivers somewhat hindered our pursuit.

Further evidence of the severe defeat inflicted on the enemy at Kitevo is still being received. A search over the brush-covered hills revealed a great number of dead and three machine-guns. Another gun, which had been abandoned in their retreat, was found.

FLIGHT OF THE SENUSSI.

GENERAL PEXTON OCCUPIES SOLLUM.

LONDON, Mar. 15.
It is officially reported that General Pexton occupied Sollum yesterday. The enemy threw up their ammunition stores on Monday and offered yesterday only a slight resistance.

The enemy were pursued by armed motor-cars, cavalry and the camel corps. Twenty-eight prisoners, including three officers, were taken.

LATER.
Nine machine-guns were captured and about 50 of the enemy, including three officers killed.

Their camp is "in our hands. A quantity of gun ammunition, over a quarter of a million rounds of rifle ammunition and a hundred rifles have been destroyed.

THE CALL TO MARRIED MEN.

LONDON, Mar. 16.
It is stated that the second call to married men has been postponed to a date not yet fixed.

AN APPEAL BY LORD KITCHENER.

LONDON, Mar. 15.
In the House of Lords, Lord Kitchener affirmed that even if all the anticipated bachelors, enlisted, the men must be trained. Many married men would still be required during the next few weeks, therefore he appealed to the married men to place patriotism before personal considerations. We must not rest until all possible bachelors are secured.

CANADA AND CONSCRIPTION.

OTTAWA, Mar. 16.
In the Senate Lord Shaftesbury stated that many of the Recruiting Leagues favoured modified conscription.

ADMIRAL YON TIRPITZ RESIGNS.

COPENHAGEN, Mar. 16.
Admiral von Tirpitz has resigned. Admiral Capelle has been appointed as his successor.

DUTCH LINER TORPEDOED.

AMSTERDAM, Mar. 16.
The Dutch liner Tabania, 14,000 tons, which left Amsterdam for Buenos Aires, has sent a wireless message saying she is sinking. Destroyers have steamed out of Flushing and a steam tug-boat from The Hook of Holland, on rescue work.

LATER.

The Tabania is now near the Noorhinder Lightship. The latest telegram says she was torpedoed.

BRAZIL AND GERMAN SHIPS.

LONDON, Mar. 15.
Reuter learns that Germany will not negotiate with Brazil regarding the German ships, numbering 30, refuting in Brazilian ports.

A NATIONAL CABINET FORMED IN PORTUGAL.

LISBON, Mar. 15.
A National Cabinet has been formed with Sr. Almeida as Premier. A Ministry of Labour, Food and Supply will be created.

THE DECLINE OF THE GERMAN MARK.

NEW YORK, Mar. 16.
There has been another sensational decline in the Mark to 144. The New York Herald says the continued decline of the Mark, despite the efforts of the German financiers to artificially check it, reveals the world's perception of Germany's impending financial and military collapse.

1918 CLASS OF AUSTRIAN RECRUITS.

AMSTERDAM, Mar. 16.
Austria is calling up her 1918 class of recruits.

GERMANY AND RUMANIA.

BUCHAREST, Mar. 16.
The German Minister is returning to Berlin.

CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATE REDUCED.

LONDON, Mar. 14.
The Civil Service estimates show a decrease of a million and a half.

THE PREMIER.

LONDON, Mar. 15.
Mr. Asquith had a good night.

LORD CURZON.

LONDON, Mar. 16.
Lord Curzon is progressing slowly.

ARMY PROMOTION.

LONDON, Mar. 16.
The promotion of Colonel Cadell of the Indian Army, to the rank of Temporary Brigadier is announced in the Gazette.

THE NEW VICEROY.

LONDON, Mar. 15.
Lord Chelmsford, hitherto with Their Majesties at Buckingham Palace.

BOMBAY'S ELECTRICITY SUPPLY.

TRANSFER OF CONTROL FROM LONDON.
LONDON, March 16.

At a meeting of the Bombay Electric Supply Co. a resolution was passed by a majority representing 80,000 shares, in favour of the transfer of the control of the Company's affairs to Bombay.

Sir E.C. Olivant, who presided, said the Board felt that the interests of the Company were likely to suffer by the transfer, and consequently they could not take the initiative in recommending the proposals.

Mr. Turner, in proposing the transfer, said it would save £17,000 in income tax alone.

TROUBLE AVERTED.

A little cold and sore throat of yours must be checked at once, or it may develop into something worse. Take a few doses of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy; it will soon soothe and soothe you. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

AMERICA'S WAR IN MEXICO.

TWO YEARS' CAMPAIGN PREDICTED.

NEW YORK, Mar. 16.
Military experts predict a two years' campaign in Mexico. They anticipate that thousands of troops will descend on Mexico to fight against the Americans.

They point out that 12,000 American troops are already mobilised on the border, and that probably the whole mobile army of 25,000 will eventually be engaged.

General Villa is reported to be retiring to the mountains where he will employ guerrilla tactics.

NEW YORK, Mar. 15.
The American troops entered Mexico near New Columbus.

NEW YORK, Mar. 16.
General Pershing's entire force has crossed the border and has joined Carranza's forces.

THE AMERICAN ARMY.

TO BE BROUGHT TO FULL STRENGTH.
WASHINGTON, Mar. 16.

The House of Representatives, with one dissentient, passed the joint resolution authorising the President to bring the regular army up to full strength, namely 120,000.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 16.
The War Department announces that the Panama Canal will be reopened on April 15.

RUSSIAN SITUATION.

EFFECT OF OFFENSIVE IN THE BUKOVINA.

Mr. Hilbert DeLoe, in his weekly review of the war in "Land and Water," devotes a portion of his article to a consideration of the Russian offensive in Volhynia and the Bukovina. He writes:—

"The moment the Austro-German attack just south of the Pinsk marshes, in the region of Cartorysk, developed, the Russians countered heavily by a thrust just north of the Rumanian border from the Bukovina. They began a violent offensive for the possession of the heights immediately above Cernowitz, the capital of the Bukovina defended by very strong and continuous Austrian entrenchments which stretch up northward to the neighbourhood of Bucacz and follow a line nearly north and south. At the same time or immediately afterwards, another separate offensive of the Russians towards Bucacz developed. At the moment of writing these two offensives of the Russians have become much the biggest part of the activity along all the southern portion of the Russian line. Each side claims comparatively small numbers of prisoners. There has been a slight advance of our allies along their two main lines of attack, but nothing in any way conclusive or definite has yet developed.

It is, perhaps, not too much to suggest that the real object upon the Russian side of this new offensive, which has thus suddenly attracted the attention of Europe, is for the moment to draw the enemy's corresponding concentration of troops upon the enemy's side, and that with an object quite as much political as strategic.

RUSSIAN FACTOR.
If we recollect how matters stand in the Balkans; if we further recollect that Rumania is the great unknown factor, and that the Rumanian army would make all the difference to the immediate future of the campaign, one way or the other from the three factors of its position, its numbers, and its freshness; if we add to all this a consideration of the main truth which every General Staff in Europe has first in mind, the enemy's anxiety in the matter of numbers, we shall see the purpose of such an offensive as Russia has apparently undertaken, though perhaps only local and temporary, upon the southern end of her line.

Russia in Bessarabia threatens to some extent the enemy position in the Balkans. It is all very well to say that we do not believe Rumania will allow a march through the Dobruja, or that no considerable Russian forces are massed near the mouth of the Danube, but the mere fact that Russia has been so quickly to the aid of the enemy Bulgarians and Austro-Germans on the watch and under the necessity of leaving troops watching the frontier. Meanwhile, along comparatively short lines of communication in Bessarabia, Russian forces can strike at a threat either end of the comparatively short area. The Russians, by a vigorous offensive, or even by the mere massing of troops, can compel considerable agitations on the part of the enemy. They can inflict wastage upon enemy units and they can wasteage not more than anything. It is improbable that they can as yet advance seriously. Remember the conditions.

An advance against a strongly and continuously entrenched position involves very heavy preliminary artillery preparation. The Russians have not yet, it may be presumed, a full equipment, as compared with the enemy's provision. Even if they had, the function of this arm in modern warfare depends mainly upon motor transport. But motor transport in Volhynia and Bessarabia at this moment is at least motor transport of very heavy material—it is almost out of question.

A LIFE SAVER.
It is safe to say that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and Diarrhoea Remedy have saved the lives of more people and relieved more suffering than any other remedy in existence. It is known all over the civilized world for its speedy cure of coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough, and all intestinal pains. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

BATTLE OF VERDUN.

THE LATEST ENEMY EFFORT.

PARIS, March 16.
A semi-official communiqué states:—The enemy's whole effort yesterday at Verdun was directed on a narrow front of three miles between Bethincourt and Cumieres, which is dominated by Morhommie Hill, and the conquest of this singularly embarrassing position necessarily tempted German tactical ambition. The action continues at two points of the trenches where the Germans gained a footing, which are scarcely half a mile apart, and probably we have already re-taken these places.

Briefly, the day was satisfactory, the Germans not progressing, and it is confidently expected that the balance of strength will be destroyed to the detriment of the enemy, who is recklessly expending himself.

FRENCH REGAIN LOST ELEMENTS OF TRENCHES.

PARIS, March 16.
A communiqué states:—West of the Meuse the Germans have made no further attack. The French counter-attacked between Bethincourt and Cumieres with grenades and bayonets and retook a portion of the elements of the trench occupied by the enemy towards Hill 266. We hold Bethincourt, Morhommie Hill, the southern edge of Cumieres Wood and the village of Cumieres. The bombardment has continued intensely on the whole sector, being energetically answered by our batteries.

There has been only an intermittent cannonade east of the Meuse and in Woivre.

RECRUITING PROBLEMS.

SUPERFLUOUS SINGLE MEN TO BE SECURED.
LONDON, March 16.

In the House of Lords, during a debate on the subject of recruiting Lord Derby said it was obvious that there must be exceptions to the rule that single men should go first, but he was convinced that the new Cabinet Committee was doing its best to make available for the army all the superfluous single men in the country. The munition workers were on a different footing, because it would be fatal to disorganise the munition workers at the present time.

MILITARY HONOURS.
LONDON, March 16.

A Gazette announces that the D.S.O. has been awarded to Captain S.E. Apthorp, 9th Duke of Lancaster, and to Captain A.H. Baker, 8th Gurkhas.

Military Crosses have been awarded to Captain H.W. Goldfrap, 103rd, Mahattas' Lieutenants W.A. Hinds, 103rd, Mahattas' and E.C. Staples, 11th Rajputs, and to 2nd Lieut. J.P. Wood, Indian Army Reserve.

SIR MATTHEW NATHAN.

Our London correspondent writes:—Your former Governor is under the fire of criticism. He is in Dublin, and as nobody but an Irishman can get a clear notion of a row there, I will give the story from the pen of an Irish correspondent.

He writes:—A much-discussed person in Irish affairs just now is Sir Matthew Nathan, Under Secretary at Dublin Castle. Sir Matthew Nathan's appointment dates from before the war. He came from foreign lands, in order, as popular opinion alleged, to prepare Irish finances for the advent of Home Rule. When the war broke out, Sir Matthew became the chief object of attack of the minority which criticised the policy of the Irish party in according a full support to the British Government. Someone had to fit the part of Tyrant, and why not this "stranger"? It was impossible to persuade the public that Mr. Birrell was an aggressive opponent of Irish Nationalism, and so the arrests of Irish Volunteers etc., were charged to Sir Matthew, of whose personality little was known.

When, when the question of Irish retrenchment arose the Under Secretary found himself faced with a new foe more powerful than the Sinn Féinists in the shape of the "Daily Independent." Mr. William Murphy's organ. Mr. Murphy's political ally in the ranks of the Under Secretary, and it may be that bigoted influences are at work.

"But what Sir Matthew has done wrong it is impossible to say. No evidence is offered that he is responsible either for the activities under the Defence of the Realm Act for the recent raid upon minor Irish services. The attacks—with which the official Nationalists have not associated themselves—will nevertheless persist. Sir Matthew has made one public utterance of note since he came to Dublin. It was harmless enough, one would think, though interesting.

"A Jew born in Ireland" he said "is as good an Irishman as any other Irishman—Catholic or Protestant."

We have received from the Representation for British Manufacturers, Limited, London, Shanghai and Hankow, a striking calendar for the current year. The founders of this association are:—Sir William Arrol and Co. Ltd., Brooks and Dorey Ltd., John Brown and Co. Ltd., Galloway's Cable and Gun Co. Ltd., Craven, Ltd., Dorman, Long and Co. Ltd., Thos. Firth and Sons Ltd., R. and W. Hawthorn, Leslie and Co. Ltd., Hales and Co. Ltd., W. S. Laycock, Ltd., Simon Carver and Sons Co. Ltd.

OUR CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

ITS MOST MODERN AND UP-TO-DATE. ALL THE LATEST BOOKS BY THE BEST AUTHORS. FRESH ARRIVALS EVERY MAIL. THE PURCHASE OF ONE BOOK AT ONE DOLLAR ENTITLES YOU TO BECOME A MEMBER. BOOKS BOUGHT CAN BE EXCHANGED, AS FREQUENTLY AS THE READER WISHES, FOR ANY OTHERS IN STOCK ON PAYMENT OF 20 CENTS CASH.

QUEEN'S DISPENSARY.

HARPER & Co., Ltd.

TEL. 492.

31, Queen's Road Central.

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE OLIVE TANNERS IN THE COLONY.

Diss Bros.

No. 1, WYNDHAM ST. (Lower Street) HONGKONG.

A handy lad with a hammer can do it well! But we employ men who are experts to demonstrate the best way to use

"MALTHOID"

These men have learned from experience and will give you the benefit of their experience

FREE!

It will make a great difference in your roof!

CHEAP! CLEAN! WATERPROOF! **"MALTHOID"** LIGHT! SAFE! SNOWPROOF!

Agents, **BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.** Hongkong.

"D. C. L."

Malt Extract with **Cod Liver Oil**

Is made from the finest selected Barley and malted with the greatest care on the Company's own premises.

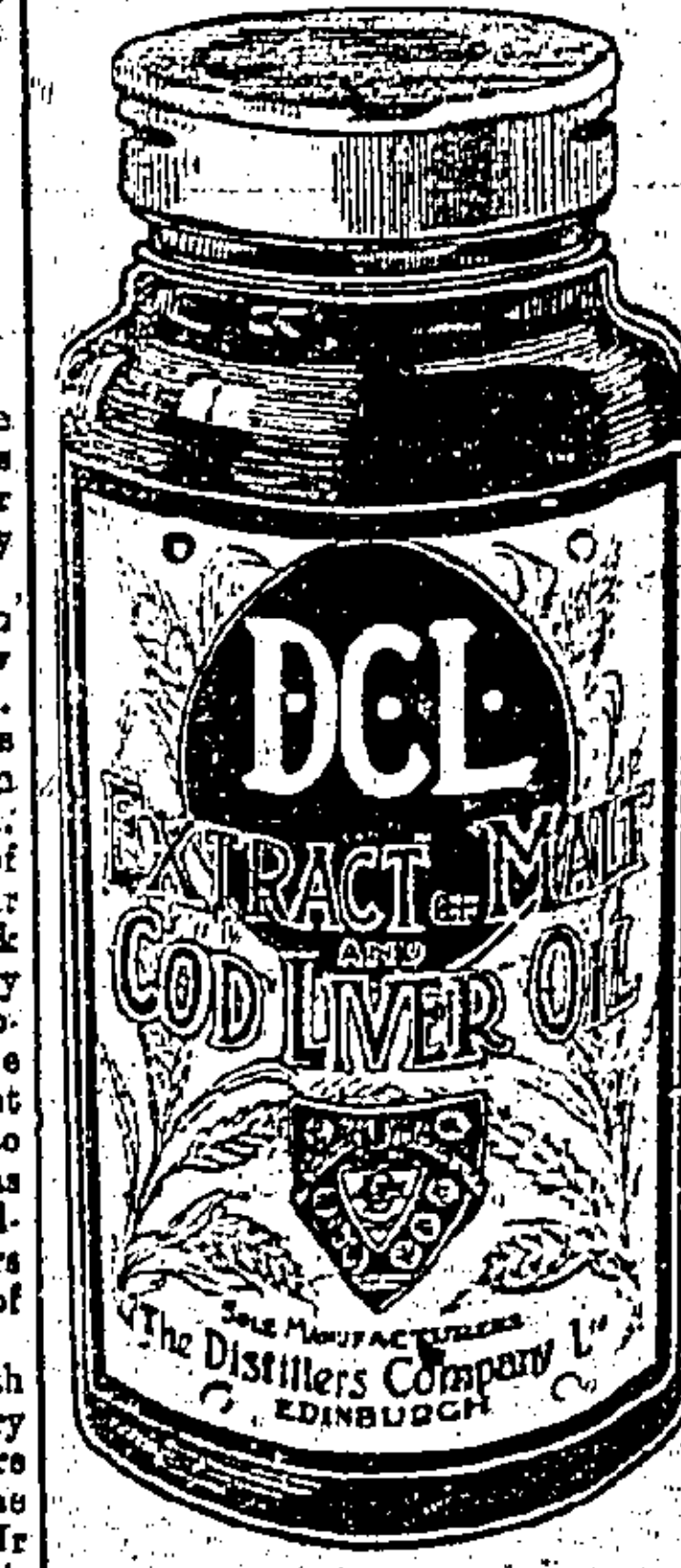
THE DISTILLERS COMPANY, LTD. EDINBURGH.

Price per 1 lb. Jar - - - - \$1.00

" " 2 lb. Jar - - - - \$1.80

SOLE AGENTS: **GANDE, PRICE & Co., Ltd.** 8, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

Tel No. 135.



To-day's Advertisements

GOUDONS FOR SALE
Nos. 123 & 127, Wanchai Road.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
Liquidators.
Rafter, Brocklebank & Co.
Hongkong, March 13, 1916. 430

LIST OF UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS
LYING IN THE EASTERN EXTENSION, AUSTRALASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO'S OFFICE AT HONGKONG.

Address Station From
Changshingcheng, Pao Louie.
Dickson, New York.
Wong Chai Wing, Macao.
Fong, Sydney.
Kijuro Nakano, Thursday Island.
C. Matsubara, Macao.
Lopes, Hongkong Hotel, Macao.
Wong Shek Ki, Charles Town.
Yusuf, Manila.
L. Yung, Cebu Harbour.
Yohayuen, Moulmein.
J. M. Beck, Superintendent.
Hongkong, March 17, 1916. 441

GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LTD.
OF DENMARK.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Date Received From Addressed.
2nd Feb. Army, Nanchang.
2nd Feb. Shanghai, Chowkumang.
12th Feb. Tokyo, Ackland.
25th Feb. Army, Focktshun.
4th Mar. Shanghai, Shungun.
6th Mar. Shanghai, Focktshun.
15th Mar. Kobe, Kaniada Passenger.
16th Mar. Kobe, Kaniada Passenger.
Hongkong Station, A. B. SORESENSEN.
Hongkong, March 17, 1916. 440

ROYAL OBSERVATORY.
HONGKONG DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

MARCH 17, 1916.—A.M.

Station	Barometer at Sea Level	Thermometer	Humidity	Direction	Force	Weather
Wanchai	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Namato	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Hikodate	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Koshi	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Nagasaki	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Kobe	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Yokohama	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Manila	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Cebu	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.01	79.9	75	W	2	—